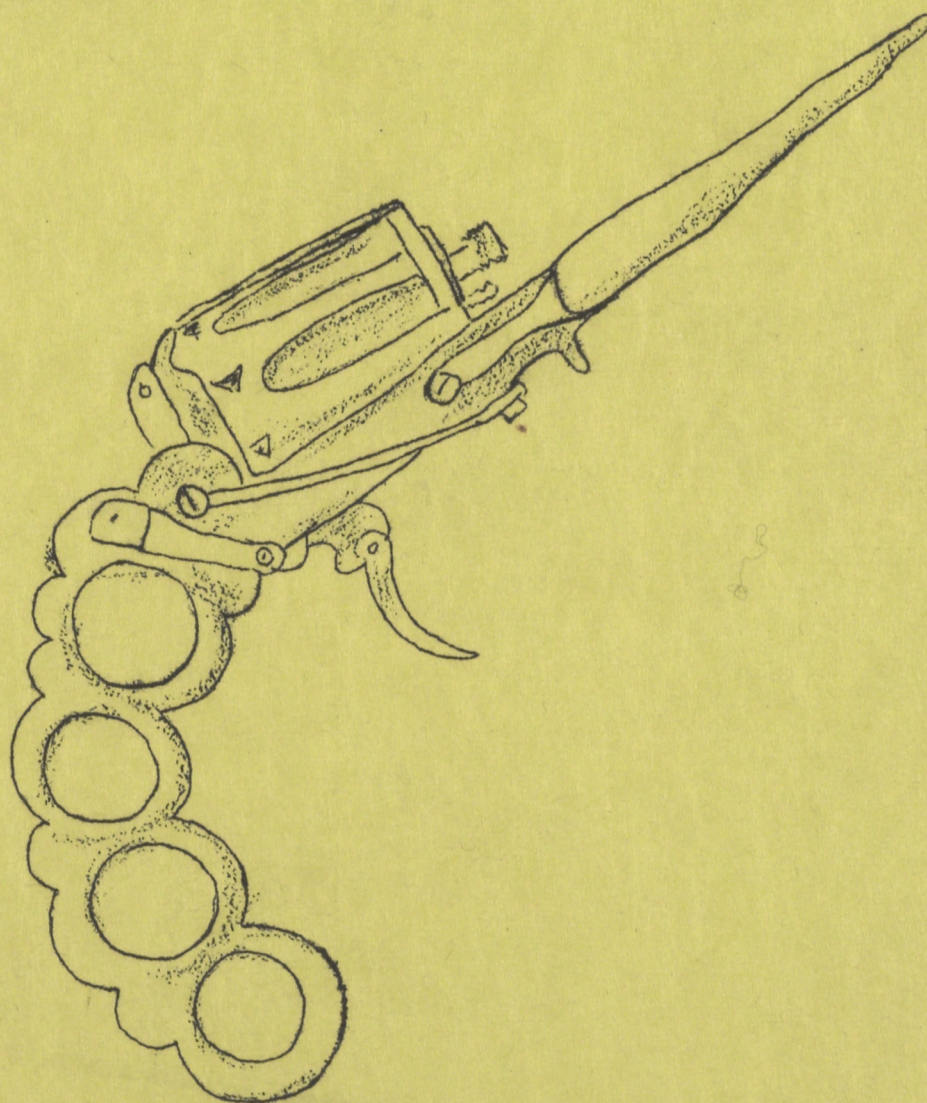


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GUN TALK



SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION
FOUNDED 1961
INCORPORATED 1962

A patriotic, educational and non-profit organization of Canadian Citizens, dedicated to the collection of firearms and research into their history. Membership is open to any reputable person who is sponsored by a member of the Association.

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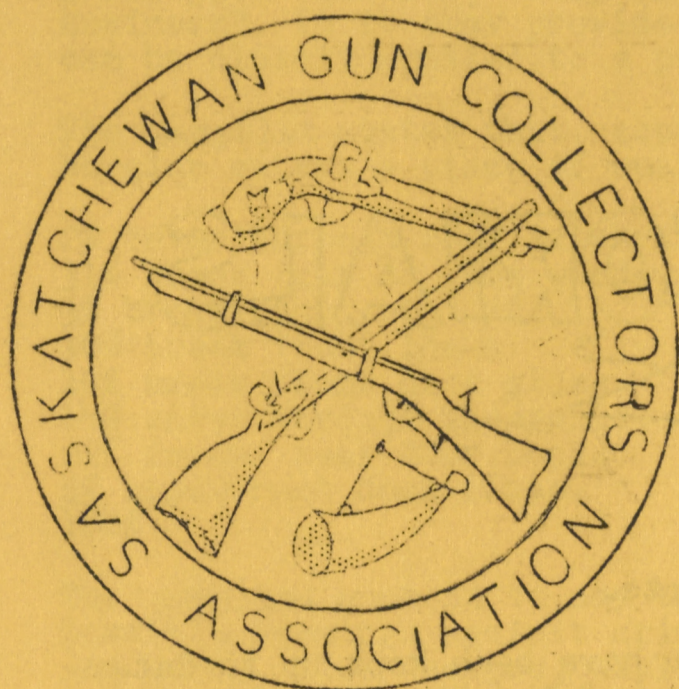
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GUN TALK

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
THE SASKATCHEWAN GUN
COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

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THE COVER

An "Apache" six shot revolver, made in France in about 1880. It has a built-in dagger and the hinged butt serves as a knuckle duster.



BURGLARIES - ROBBERIES - THEFTS - etc.

In the last few Gun Talk issues, you have been kept up to date as to who was robbed of what. You know of the Stevens collection last December and the Colt collection last March, but you probably don't know of the large gun collection that was almost stolen were it not for an efficient burglary alarm system.

Lloyd Tallentire had his gun collection plus other items in his home saved by a alarm system that sounded the warning one week-end afternoon. The bell sounding - frightened the wouldbe thief and brought the neighbourhood to their toes in minutes. Someone in the neighbourhood phoned the police who were there in less than 15 minutes.

The burglar got away - empty-handed. Not only was he empty handed, he likely won't be back now that he knows that the house is wired for sound.

Some people feel that they don't need an alarm system because there is always someone at home. I wonder how true that is? I would be willing to wager that there are times when the home is totally vacated for half an hour at a time, or once in a while for half a day. Think for a moment - how long would it take for you to break into your neighbours house? Three minutes? Five minutes? And then another ten or fifteen minutes to remove everything that isn't nailed down.

There are many cases on record where the family was in the back yard while the burglar walked through the front door and made off with some exciting goodies. I mentioned the case before where the family was in the rumpus room watching TV while the burglar cleaned out the main floor of all light articles such as money, jewelry and things.

Yes it can happen to you, maybe next week.

During one of my visits to the Police Station, I picked up a Pamphlet entitled, "Help The Police Help You Protect Your Business". In it they provide some statistics which I am sure, can be closely applied to a private residence.

The pamphlet states that, according to police statistics, a burglar enters a place of business via:

- 2% enter through roof or skylight.
- 31% break rear or side windows.
- 3% break front windows.
- 10% break front locks
- 10% break front door glass.
- 14% enter through basements, coal shutes, or other openings.
- 22% force rear door locks
- 8% break rear door glass.
- 100%

The pamphlet goes on to say that to protect windows, shield all possible openings against criminal entry: rear and side windows and doors, fire escapes, skylights, loading docks and elevators. Safeguard access from utility poles, and roofs. Substitute glass blocks for rear and side windows if ventilation is not a factor. Lock steel bars or other protective barriers when leaving the premises. Padlock metal grates.

Doors should be sturdy. Re-inforce rear and basement doors, both sides with sheet metal. Select door frames and hinges which cannot be pried off. Install pin tumbler locks with "deadbolt" requiring a key for inside or out. Install a burglar alarm system. An exterior flashing light and bell are effective. Arrange for a neighbour to notify police in case of an alarm. Check and test alarm power sources regularly; conceal and protect operating unit.

needless to say that these suggestions do not necessarily apply in their entirety to the majority of members, but there are a few good pointers to keep in mind should you decide to play it safe.

Recently we have been receiving inquiries and requests for membership from prospective members.

Correspondence from them suggests that they have learned of us from existing members.

Our by-laws state that persons applying for membership in the S.G.C.A. must be sponsored by a member in good standing. Therefore if you refer a prospective member to us, be sure that he knows that he must be sponsored by an existing member.

HELP! HELP! HELP!

The next Gun Talk issue is going to be the Xmas Edition. We would be willing to put in the extra weeks of work necessary for another "BONUS" edition if you, the reader, would be willing to supply us with the material.

The last Xmas journal was a success because more people participated in supplying us with material for print. We know from past correspondence, plus meeting some of you face to face, that within our membership there is a considerable amount of knowledge, facts, figures and stories. Just go back a few editions of the Journal and see what we have printed in the past and you will be amazed, I am sure, of the varied material.

Your submissions need not be of journalistic eloquence or ten pages long. Just tell us what you know or have read or condensed information from your books in your book shelf. All of us can't buy all the books in print on the subject of guns and things. However, each of us has a book or two that the other hasn't which will supply the others with necessary facts or interesting information.

Last November I wrote over thirty members for Gun Talk material. It proved successful, but this should be necessary only when our backs are against the wall for material. The drawback in individual requests is that it puts someone under the thumb, which may not be appreciated or for that matter, desirable.

Let's have some goodies from you Nazi collectors, Indian artifacts or edged-weapon collectors. How about the Mounted Police collectors and the shell collectors. I'll bet you have enough information and stories for one complete book.

Send us drawings and/or photographs to supplement the articles. Does anyone own a Blackmore book on British Military firearms? Now there is a dandy; one day when I find the money I may buy it, but until then I will have to rely on those that have the book for information.

Let's not forget Letters to the Editor and Want ads; I am told that they are very interesting reading. I enjoy reading them, even when they take a strip off my back.

I understand that we have the finest journal of any gun collecting fraternity in Canada and can be compared with the top bracket of any in the United States barring a few professionals such as Gun Report. And we have made this possible because of the SGCA members coming through in a pinch.

After running off at the mouth for about 400 words, I shall lean back and watch the Post Office Box pile up with all sorts of goodies for print.



LETTERS TO ED

179-5th N.E.,
Swift Current, Sask.

Dear Editor:

I would like to congratulate the new executive of the Sask. Gun Coll. Assn., and know that the new year will be full of interesting events.

I would also like to show my appreciation to the past executive and truly think that the past year has been one of the best.

Interest in collecting seems to be increasing and a special thanks must go to our Editor, John Harold for his admirable efforts in editing the one and only "Gun Talk".

Remember fellow SGCA members, if you run across any old item that the Scarlet and Gold used in their efforts to establish law and order from 1873 to 1930.

Yours truly,

(signed) Max D. Mirau.

Editors note... I may have to discard my size 7½ hats and buy some 9½'s. Thanks Max.....JH.

Miami, Man.
August 12, 1970.

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for the March and June editions of Gun Talk. I had received the list of membership names before, it got through alright.

No need for appologies as no grief was caused, these things happen in our fast moving world. I don't recall just when I became a member, but the March and June issues are quite sufficient as far as I'm concerned. Thank you again.

I have a small incident to tell you just how much a man can think of his gun.

A few years back I purchased a couple of pistols from a W.W.I veteran. He came with me when I went for my form CC44, and it so happned that he had not transfered these hand guns from his old regist ration made during W.W.I. When he presented this, the R.C.M.P. informed him that the gun may be confiscated, with a small fine to him. You can imagine how that went over when the gun he was keeping was a DWM (beautiful) Luger he had picked up on Vimy Ridge.

He said, and I quote "If you try to take that gun I'll start a third World War". Unquote. However no third world war was started, and a few weeks later he had his proper registration cirtificate. As the saying goes, "Alls well that ends well".

signed

Thank you again,
R.C. Hill
Box 219,
Miami, Man.

Eds note. We wish that more people would become as angry as you. Thanks.....JH.

August 25, 1970.

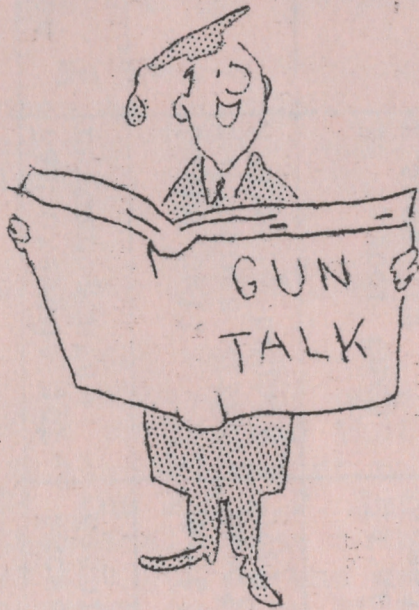
Dear Sir.

I recently applied for membership in your association, and was sent all the particulars including a copy of your magazine "GUN TALK". After reading what you had to offer and glancing through your book, I felt that you were indeed worthwhile. However, before sending any money to you, I thought it best to check out the character of the people at the helm, so I selected five of your officers from the list on the inside front cover and sent their names to a large, independent character analysis firm in the nations capitol. I am inclosing a copy of their report in case you want to see how you stack up. I don't think I'll join.

(signed) Anonymous

Eds note. The report is on the following page. Send a stamped self addressed envelope for "Anonymous" name

	Jim FRANCIS	Rene GAUDRY	Bob HENDERSON	Lloyd Tallentire	John HAROLD
Performance	Far exceeds job requirements	Exceeds job Requirements	Meets job requirements	Needs some improvement	Does not meet minimum
Quality	Leaps tall buildings with a single bound	Must take running start to leap over buildings	Can leap over short buildings only	Crashes into buildings when jumping	Cannot recognize buildings
Timeliness	Is faster than a speeding bullet	Is as fast as speeding bullet	Not quite as fast as speeding bullet	Would you believe a slow bullet	Wounds self with bullet when attempt to shoot.
Initiative	Is stronger than a locomotive	Is stronger than a bull elephant	Is stronger than a bull	Shoots the bull	Smells like a bull
Adaptability	Walks on water consistently	Walks on water in emergencies	Washes with water	Drinks water	Passes water in emergencies
Communications	Talks with God	Talks with the Angels	Talks with himself	Argues with himself	Loses those Arguments.



CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF DOMINION CARTRIDGE CO.

By Dale Friesen

First let me explain that the material in this article is from my own research and probably contains some errors - I would be pleased to hear from anyone who knows of any errors and can correct them.

Early history is difficult to come by, firstly because Dominion Cartridge Co. issued few catalogues and advertizements, and secondly, the original plant was destroyed by fire and all it's records with it in 1920.

Briefly the chronology is as follows:

1886-1907 - The original plant was at Brownsburg, Quebec. Early shells were unmarked and the headstamp "DDCo" did not appear until about 1898. The first shotshell was the "TRAP" with "VULCAN" following in 1892. "VULCAN" was loaded with smokeless powder which would predate the 30-30WCF introduced by 1895. The 30WCF was supposed to be the first smokeless cartridge adapted to sporting use in the United States. I suppose that this title is justified, but the Canadians were using it in 1892, so we were the first in North America.

The early boxes use the beaver-in-oval trademark. Rim fire boxes had red labels. Centerfires had green. The first address was, Montreal, NA, but later changed to Montreal, Canada.

cont'd next page

1907-1927 - About 1907 a new trademark, the cartridge and shotshell intertwined in the "D" was introduced. The boxes were changed to green with red labels and white lettering. During the war (1914-18) shortages caused many variations in boxes, bullets and headstamps. Boxes of this period were often natural-finished paper instead of the usual green color. Copper primers had been in use until 1916 when they began to be replaced by brass. Some pistol and certain rifle shells of a later period are found with copper primers. These were probably made during the depression when shortages again caused variation. Also during the depression, a canon-powder left over from the great shoot-em-up of 1914 was adapted for use in shot shells. In 1921 the brass shotshells were discontinued. The shells in 16, 12, and 10 gauge were offered as empties only and never sold in loaded form. A box of solid brass 16 gauge shells which I have still has the \$3.00 price tag on it. That is a lot of money for a box of empty brass in 1920. Also in the 1920's many Contact brands of shotshells were brought out. "Etonia" was made for the T. Eaton Co. and Hudson Bay" was made for the Hudson's Bay Co. "Hudson Bay" was discontinued in 1938.

During 1927, the box labels were changed to blue and yellow with white lettering. These blue and yellow colors are still in use. A box in my collection appears to be transitional as it is yellow with red label and white lettering.

1927-Present - In 1927 "DUCO" finish for shotshells was introduced. Shortly after, "SUPER CLEAN" priming appears with the primers nicked for identification. At this time large amounts of exports to South America began. Shotshell brands such as "EXPORT", "SETTER", and "OLD COLONY" were introduced, some becoming popular here. Black powder loadings were discontinued in 1938. During World War II, shortages again caused interesting variations, particularly in shotshells. Paper colors were often different, some are not colored at all, and some of the cases were of United States makers. After the War, shortages of machinery caused further problems. New dies weren't available so many long obsolete dies were pressed into service. Rifle shells of this period having the headstamp "DDCo" are common as are shot shells of the period 1907. I, myself have bought new shells off the shelf bearing a headstamp first introduced in 1907 and some of these are probably around yet. The change-over to the present headstamp began about 1954, and the dirty-looking boxes of this period were also replaced then. Last year I observed a new headstamp in rifle shells and a new box design. These were 25-20's stamped "IMPERIAL" probably after Canada's most famous shotshell introduced in about 1900. This new headstamp probably will replace "DOMINION" in all rifle shells.

And speaking of new headstamps, a friend of mine seeing some of my KYNOCH 577 Sniders laying on the table promptly dubbed them "UKRAINIAN CANUCKS".

Target shooting is seldome considered to be a dangerous sport, especially by enthusiasts, but I would like to point out that there are hidden dangers lurking to trap the unwary. I could best illustrate this by relating an experience that happened to me, and the warning contained in the telling might save some other unsuspecting shooter from getting himself entangled the way I did.

At one time I was a member of a club that used an old abandoned farm for a range. We started small, shooting in gravel pits, as guests of other clubs, and similar money saving ways at the offset until we had enough in the kitty to buy our own place. The farm was ideal, being well away from any inhabited areas and yet within easy travelling distance of all members. It really suited our purposes as there was an old rambling house in fairly good repair that we managed to patch together well enough to keep out most of the rain and which made a dandy club house. We promised ourselves, however, that as soon as there was enough cash saved, we could tear down the old place and with what we could salvage and buy with our limited funds, build a modern clubhouse and indoor range. Finally, after about two years operation in the old place, we had the capital we needed and the necessary supplies were purchased. The first nice weekend in the summer about ten of the more active members, including myself, arrived on the scene to start the job. My duty was to take down the old chimney, salvaging as many of the bricks as possible to use in building a fine fireplace for the new clubhouse.

I spent about an hour going up and down a ladder with only a few bricks at a time until I stopped to figure an easier way to get the rest of them down. I hit upon the idea of rigging a boom off the point of the roof and with a pulley and rope, hoist a bucket up to fill with bricks. This I did and when completed, I ran the barrel up to the top and secured the line below. Proud of my effort and labor saving scheme, I upped the ladder and filled the barrel with bricks. Down I went again and prepared to cast off the line, never noticing as I did so, that the others had all stopped what they were doing to watch my genius bear fruit.

With a flourish I undid the knot and readied myself to lower the bricks. Unfortunately, they were somewhat heavier than I had anticipated and the barrel started down at great speed, pulling me off my feet. Before I realized what was happening, I found myself too high to let go, so held on as best I could. I think the next few moments are the blackest in my life to date and I shudder each time I tell of them, but having gone this far I suppose I must continue the story.

As you have probably realized by now I was in danger of being hit by the barrel of bricks coming down, and this was precisely what happened, and I might say that I got a dandy crack on the shoulder.

turn over

page 2 ...

The barrel continued earthward after our meeting and I went to the top, cutting my hands rather badly on the pulley when I reached that point. I still managed to hold on, however, as I didn't want to fall the two storeys to the ground, and I hoped I'd be able to get hold of the boom and hang on till rescued from below. To my consternation, this was not to be the case as the barrel struck the ground with such force the bottom broke out, spilling the bricks. I now found myself heavier than the barrel and as you can well imagine, began to descend at quite a rate of speed. Yes, I met the barrel which was coming up and took a severe blow to the shins and one side as we passed. On landing, I fell on all the sharp bricks which did my ankles no good at all; however, I was greatly relieved to be on the ground again. With this in mind, and the problems of the last few seconds still clouding my brain, I lost what presence of mind I still had left and like a fool, let go of the rope. Of course, the barrel came down again and knocked me cold.

This is as far as I intend to go with the tale, but there is quite a bit more, as can be well imagined; the hospitalization, slow recovery, concern of friends and shooting buddies that gradually turned to taunts and jeers, and references late at night while sitting around tables indulging in man's favorite passtime after shooting, filled with mirth for all but me; about the time I invented the fastest way to take down a chimney. I shall carry the stigma of those few foolish moments to the grave, as I can't convince anyone to forget them, try as I may.

That is why I am putting the experience down on paper right here for the very first time. I have resigned myself to my fate and now, after the passage of so much time, find I am able to face it. My fervent wish, however, is that after reading these words, some other dope won't try the same thing.

And don't let anybody tell you shooting is a 100% safe sport.

MOST EXPENSIVE PISTOL

The worlds record price for a pistol is 2,205 English pounds, (5,512 dollars Canadian), for a pair of flintlocks made by J. Murdock of Scotland for George III (1760-1820) sold at Cristies (England) on June 8th 1960.

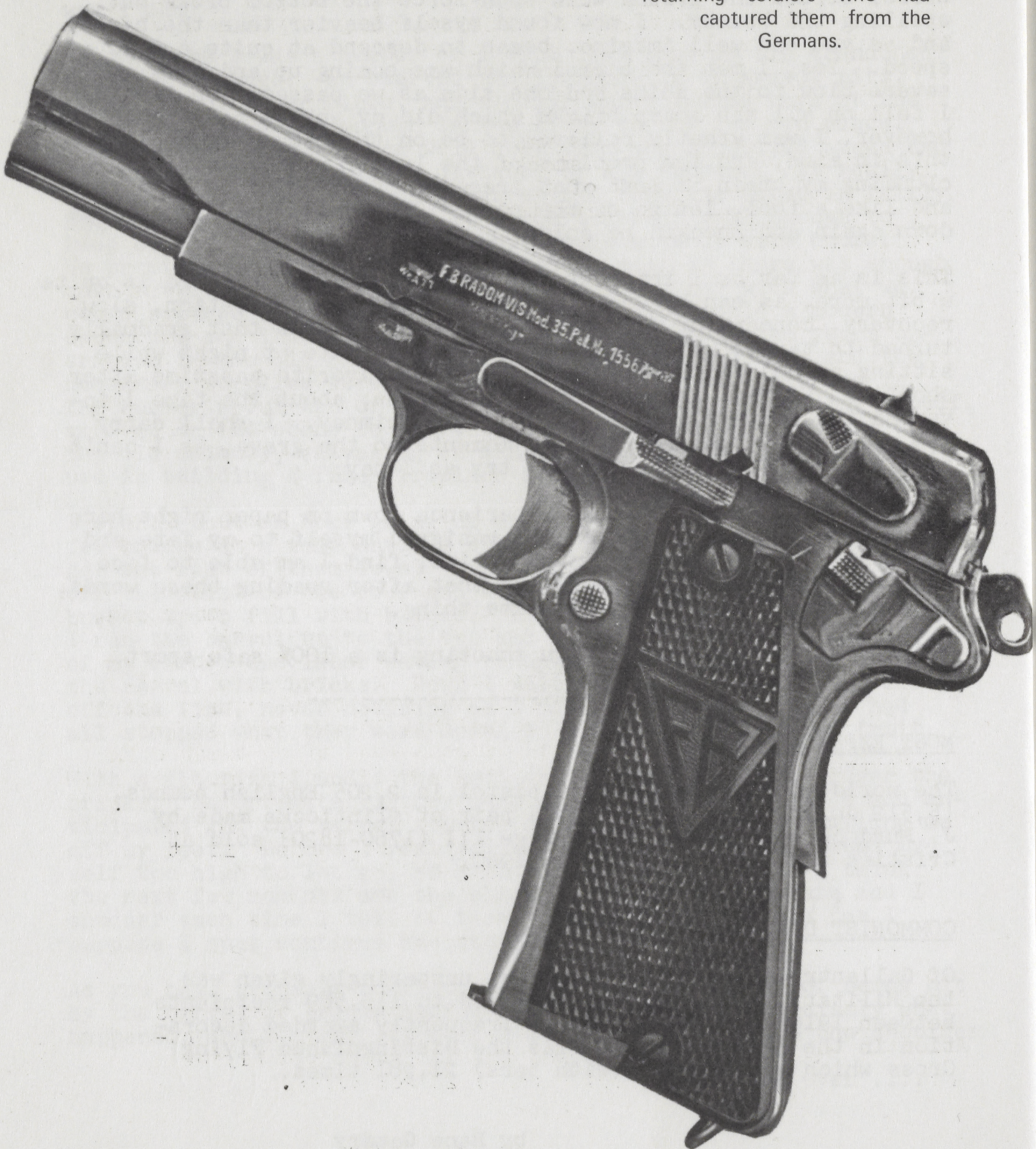
COMMONIST DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

Of Gallantry decorations, the most unsparingly given was the Military Medal which was awarded to 115,589 recipients between 1916 and 1919. The most frequently awarded decoration in the 1939 - 1945 wae was the Distinguished Flying Cross which was awarded (with bars) 21,281 times.

by Rene Gaudry

BROWNING ???

This is a Polish Vis (Random). Originally these guns were not nickle plated, but were, in fact, blued. Sometimes called the Polish Browning, this gun was taken from a Browning design. When Hitler's troops stormed through the Rãndom Wall, capturing the city of Random, Poland, they came into contact with large stores of these weapons. Eventually this weapon was mass produced by the Germans using forced labour in occupied Poland and was issued to German troops as a sub-standard weapon. Many specimens were brought back to this country by returning soldiers who had captured them from the Germans.



BRITISH SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION

Three types of small arms ammunition were used by the British infantry: .303in, 9mm and the .38in. A further type, the 7.92mm for tank machine guns, and by employing this round Britain became almost the last of the major powers to retain a rimmed cartridge. Such a cartridge has certain definite advantages when used with a hand operated bolt actioned rifle of the Lee Enfield type, but with automatic weapons it complicates design and increases the number and type of weapon stoppages. Thus its retention at a time when the basis of fire power depended upon the use of automatic weapons was unsound. This policy however was dictated by the weapon stocks and production facilities in existence at the outbreak of the war. (The war also revealed that British small arms ammunition was too powerful and heavy for normal engagements.)

9mm ammunition was introduced for the use with sub-machine guns in the early stages of the war, and with adequate stopping power at the shorter ranges it proved itself an efficient round. The same ammunition was used extensively by the German Army and is used and manufactured today by many countries. It did what was expected of it and there were few complaints against either its characteristics or its performance. The few minor criticisms which came to light were nearly always attributed to faulty production.

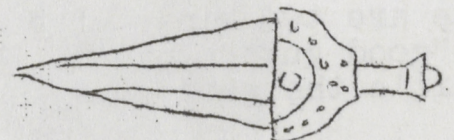
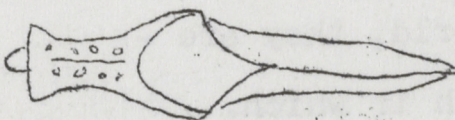
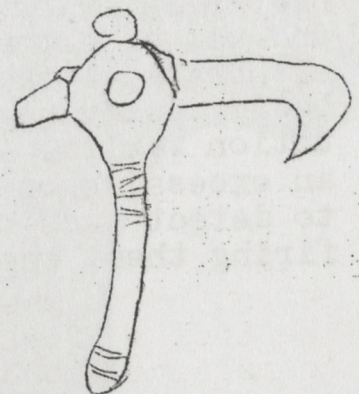
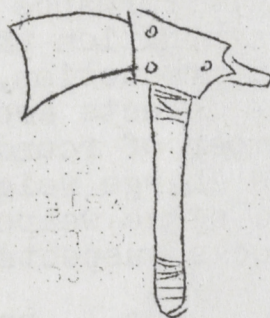
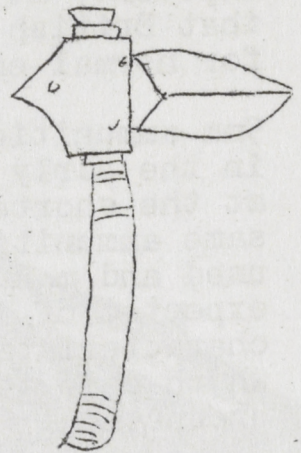
.38 ammunition was used in pistols only. It is a rimmed cartridge of low muzzle velocity and its continued employment meant that it militated against the development of a self-loading pistol of the type used by other major powers. It also had an inferior all round performance to that of the 9mm round, and was an extra type of ammunition which unnecessarily elaborated both supply and production. In addition to these basic disadvantages, minor defects arose as a result of production faults. A large number of rounds were manufactured with an excessive or inadequate charge weight. It was impossible to detect such rounds, and since weapons were often damaged in firing them, the large stocks suspected were condemned.

from BRITISH AND AMERICAN
INFANTRY WEAPONS OF
WORLD WAR 2. by
A. J. Barker

There are two kinds of people in the world, they are -
the "good guys" and the "bad guys".
And it's the good guys that decide which is which.

VARIATIONS OF GERMANIC EDGED WEAPONS * AXES & DAGGERS

The weapons pictured below are samples of metallic "Party Day" pins handed out in Germany before and during the Second World War. The total number of variations is unknown, but they were used to remind the German people of their "fighting ancestors" who had occupied much of the same territory that Hitler was to claim for Lebensraum--living space for the German people.



Submitted by R. Henderson

ADOLF HAD HIS GOOD SIDE?

The following is a quote from the book "THE YOUNG HITLER I KNEW" by August Kubizek. August Kubizek was a personal friend of Hitler during his younger days and before his rise to power.

CHAPTER XXI

ADOLF'S ATTITUDE TO WOMAN

When we used to walk up and down the foyer during the intervals at the Opera, I was struck by how much attention the girls and women paid to us. Understandably enough, at first I used to wonder which of us was the object of this undisguised interest, and secretly thought that it must be me. Closer observation, however, soon taught me that the obvious preference was not for me, but for my friend. Adolf appealed so much to the passing ladies, in spite of his modest clothing and his cold, reserved manner in public, that occasionally one or the other of them would turn around to look at him, which according to the strict etiquette prevailing at the Opera was considered highly improper.

I was all the more surprised at this as Adolf did nothing to provoke this behavior; on the contrary, he hardly noticed the ladies' encouraging glances, or, at most, would make an annoyed comment about them to me. But these observations were enough to prove to me that my friend undoubtedly found favor with the opposite sex, although, to my amazement, he never took advantage of this. Did he not understand these unequivocal invitations, or did he not want to understand them? I gathered it was the latter, as Adolf was too sharp and critical an observer not to see what was going on around him, especially if it concerned himself. Then why did he not seize these opportunities?

That comfortless, boring life in the back room in the Maria-hilf superb, which he himself, called a "dog's life", how much more beautiful it would have been made by a friendship with an attractive, intelligent girl! Was not Vienna known as the city of beautiful women? That this was true, we needed no convincing. What was it, then, that held him back from doing what was normal for other young men? That he had never considered this possibility was proved by the very fact that, at his suggestion, that we share a room together. He did not ask me at any time whether that suited me or not. As was his habit, he took it for granted that I should be willing to do what he considered to be the right thing. As far as girls were concerned, he was doubtless quite pleased about my shyness, if only for the reason that it left me with more time to spare with him.

One small episode has stayed in my memory. One evening at the Opera, as we went back to our places in the Promenade, a liveried attendant came up to us and, plucking Adolf by the sleeve, handed him a note. Adolf, in no way surprised but as though this were an everyday happening, took the note, thanked him and hastily read it. Now, I thought that I was on the track of a great secret, or at least at the beginning of a romantic one. But all Adolf said, contemptuously, was, "another one",

and passed the note over to me. Then with a semi-mocking glance, he asked me whether perhaps I would like to keep the suggested appointment. "It's your affair, not mine," I replied, a bit sharply, "and anyhow I wouldn't like the lady to be disappointed."

Each time it had to do with members of the fair sex, it was, "his affair, not mine," no matter to what class the woman in question might belong. Even in the street my friend was shown preference. When, at night, we came home from the Opera or the Burg Theater, now and again one of the streetwalkers would approach us, inspite of our poor appearance, and asked us to come home with her. But here again, it was Adolf who got the invitation.

I remember quite well in those days I use to ask myself what the girls found so attractive in Adolf. He was certainly a well-set-up young man, with regular features, but not at all what was understood by a "handsome" man. I had seen handsome men often enough on the stage to know what woman ment by that. Perhaps it was the extraordinary bright eyes that attracted them. Or was it the strangely stern expression of the ascetic countenance? Or perhaps it was just his obvious indifference to the opposite sex that invited them to test his resistance. Whatever it was, woman seemed to sense something exceptional about my friend - as opposed to men, such as, for instance, his teachers and professors.

When the Lord gave out ears, I thought he said beers,
So I said, "Two large ones".

When he gave out legs, I thought he said kegs,
So I said, "Two little fat round ones".

So He gave out noses, and I thought he said roses,
So I said, "One large red one".

And while giving out heads, I thought he said beds,
So I said, "One large square soft one".

While giving out looks, I thought he said Books,
So I said, "I don't want ant".

Then He gave out the brains, and I thought he said trains,
Well, I missed mine.

WORLDS GREATEST COLLECTION OF WEAPONS.

Near the city of Washington, D.C. lies a piece of government property which has probably the worlds greatest collection of weapons. The Ordnance Museum was started just after World War 1. The material was accumulated from captured war material sent there for testing and evaluation.

Colonel George Burling Jarrett, USAR, Ret. the one man whose interest in munitions, armament, light weapons and so on can be given credit for the present accumulation of this "greatest collection".

It all started when friends sent him captured small equipment from the battle fields of the First World War,. In 1922 he went to europe and wandered over the old battlefields, picking over the armament that was still there and sent it back to the US.

Friends and governments alike helped him encrease the collection. In 1937 the Italian military atache in Washington gave him gifts of guns, uniforms, a library and a desk.

He had so much interest in the work that with the time and energy spent on his project made him an advisor to the War Department, whenever they came up with a new idea. With his knowledge of weaponry he was able to save the Department many dollars.

As it stands now there are:: small arms of every description, hand guns, rifles, machineguns, morters. Even old Civil War items. Military motor cycles, tanks V1, V2 rockets, cars and rockets and ammunition of all sorts. There are rocket launchers and even "Anzio Annie" a 1944 German 28cm K5E railway cannon.

The unfortunate part of this story is that a large amount of this material is not housed and is at the mercy of the elements. As is the case with most museums, money is needed to bring everything indoors and space provided for an organized display. At one time the museum was going to have a huge sale to gain the money necessary to build a building. But this idea was fortunatelyshelved because they would have to sell some of their choice pieces which would defete the original idea of the accumulation of weapons.

The Ordnance Museum Foundation is at present soliciting funds from all interested persons for the monies necessary to house "The Greatest Collection Of Weapons"

It was juniors first day at school, and when he got home his mother asked him if he had learned anything.

"Shucks, no," the boy said. I have to go back again to-morrow.

MEDALS FOR WAR MUSEUM

The Canadian War Museum is trying to locate one Canadian Victoria Cross, two English Victoria Crosses and one Canadian George Cross. These awards for valor are the highest awards available to Canadian military Personnel.

The War Museum located 93 of the 94 Canadian-war Victoria Crosses and seven of the eight Canadian George Crosses. Of the 93 Canadian Victoria Crosses, 32 are in museums, schools or Royal Canadian Legion branches in Canada and the United States, 43 are held by families of recipients who have died, 17 are held by recipients and one was destroyed in a fire in Amherstburg in 1954.

The missing VC was won by the late Lieut. T.O.L. Wilkinson for valor at LaBoiselle, France on July 5, 1916. He emigrated to Canada in 1912.

The two English Victoria Crosses unaccounted for were awarded to Sgt. J. Pearson for valor with the 8th Hussars at Gwalior during the Indian Mutiny on April 27, 1859, Sgt. Pearson immigrated to Canada in 1880, and died in 1892.

Sargent Richardson died in London, Ontario on January 28, 1923, and at that time was the oldest surviving VC recipient.

The unaccounted for the Canadian George Cross was awarded to Flying Officer Roderick Borden Gray, he was the navigator of an RCAF Wellington bomber shot down by a German U-boat on August 27, 1944.

Although he was seriously wounded in a leg, he saved the pilot and another airman from the sinking craft and then gave up his position in a dingy to another man. He died from exposure and his body was lost at sea.

Condensed from
Coin Stamp and Antique News

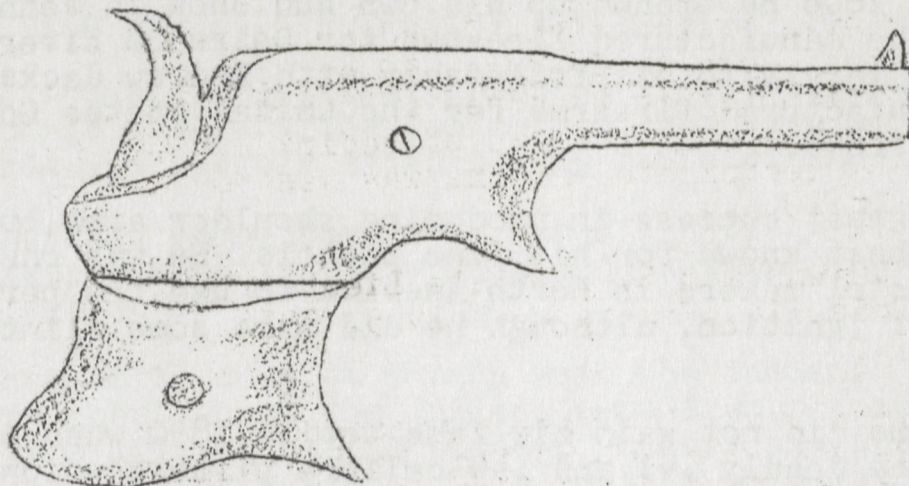
One of the members had just purchased a gun from a queer old gent who insisted that he would only sell the gun for \$63.00, and it had to be in six pieces of currency which did not include one dollar bills, or the deal was off.

How did our enterprising member manage to pay for the gun?

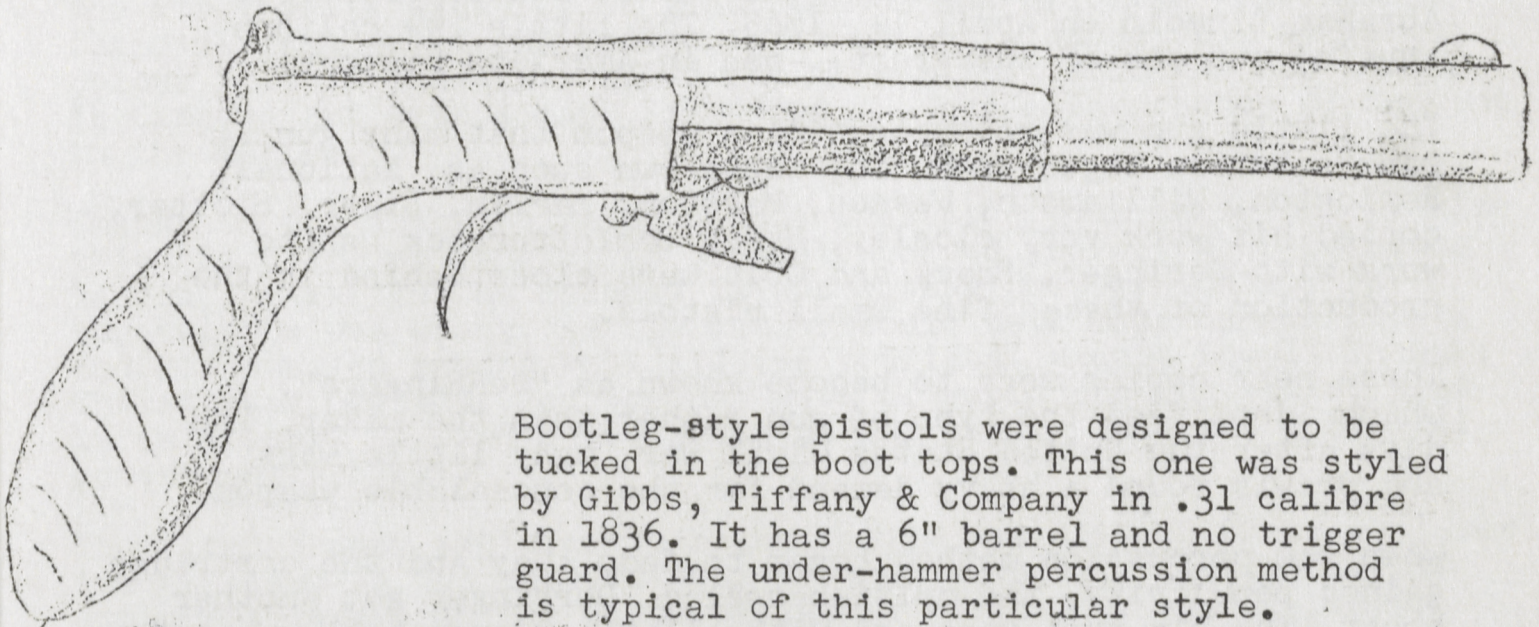
See below for answer.

He paid with one fifty dollar bill, one five dollar bill, and four two dollar bills for a total of sixty-three dollars.

ODD - BALLS



This odd-shaped weapon was known as the Remington vest pocket pistol. It is a .22 single shot rim fire, and is so small (4" overall) that it could be readily concealed. It was in production from 1863 to 1867 in both .22 & .41. Difficulties in cocking prevented its popularity.



Bootleg-style pistols were designed to be tucked in the boot tops. This one was styled by Gibbs, Tiffany & Company in .31 calibre in 1836. It has a 6" barrel and no trigger guard. The under-hammer percussion method is typical of this particular style.

DERINGER OR DERRINGER?

A "Deringer is known as a small lightweight large calibre handgun. For the beginning of this fascinating gun we must go back to the percussion era and the inventor.

Henry Deringer was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1786. For many years he apprenticed to a gun maker in Richmond, Virginia. In 1806 he opened up his own gun shop in Pennsylvania where he manufactured firearms for Delaware River boatsman due largely to his friendship with Andrew Jackson. Deringer manufactured firearms for the United States Government from 1814 to 1846.

He achieved great success in producing shoulder arms but was later to be best known for his fine pistols. He was one of the first pistol makers in North America to use the percussion cap method of ignition, although he did make some flintlock pistols.

Deringers name did not gain him fame untill 1850 when he started to produce the deadly .41 and .44 calibre pistols which were to make him famous forever. The little Deringer would become a common piece of hardware for miners, gamblers, prostitutes and anyone else who wished to conceal a weapon such as assassins.

Deringer manufactured many varieties of calibres and barrel lengths, from a .41 with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to a 2" barrel, to the much larger calibres with 6" barrels. The deringer had devastating results up to twenty-five feet. It was the small deringer model which would assassinate the United States President Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865. The little .44 calibre snuffed out one of the great men in American history.

The little gun was so successful a weapon that many gun manufacturers began producing their own such as, National, Remington, Williamson, Wesson, Marston, Marlin, Starr. Slotter, copied his work very closely, Henry Schlotterbeck used to work with Deringer. Sharp and Colt were close behind in the production of these fine small pistols.

These near copies were to become known as "DeRRingers", which identified the type of gun rather than the maker. The days after the United States Civil War, many little wars and brawls found a heavy demand for the concealable weapon.

When the percussion method began to fade away and the cartridge gained popularity, the multi-barreled Derringer got another boost. The big push westward with all the "dance hall queens", the gamblers and the "gun slingers" who felt they needed a little follow-up found them a very usefull shooter. Wild Bill Hickok carried a pair of Colt Derringers with him when he was a Marshal.

For a gun with exciting history, the Deringer or Derringer must be one of the best.

The following is what can be considered "Canadian Humor" as we are one of the few countries that can sit back and laugh at ourselves.

CANADA explained

This is a satirical explanation of Canadian History. Only the names have been changed to protect the guilty.

Prehistoric Canada covers the period of everything before Peirre Elliott Trudeau. Before the coming man, and even more important, woman. Canada was largely inhabited by buffalow and ice ages.

Later the buffalo found that they weren't baffalo at all, but bison; whereupon they left New York and eastern Canada, moved west and became extinct.

The first humans to come to Canada were the indians. There is some mystery about where the Indians came from. Some experts say they came from all the hiding places. Others say they came from the same place as the Eskimo. This doesn't help much, because nobody knows where the Eskimo came from either.

Equally mysterious were the series of ice agēs that covered Canada, and in turn, receded to the Arctic. Thus Canada was one of the first countries to have automatic defrosting. The chief characteristic of an ice age was that huge ice glaciers ground everything down in their path and drove the inhabitants south. Today, this feature of Canadian life is provided by income tax.

The first white explorer to reach Canada was Eric the Red. Other Scandinavians tried and failed, but Red was a Norse of a different colour. It is sometimes asked how it was that Eric the Red landed in Canada, but with a name like that, he had a fat chance of landing in the States.

Thanks to the description of Canada that Eric took home, nobody else tried to discover Canada for several hundred years. When Columbus landed in America, he assumed it was either Ohio or India. Fortunately he was wrong, as the latter would have made Canada Tibet, and discouraged pretty well all the tourists, except Lowell Thomas; Christopher Columbus led the new wave of explorers who sailed west in an attempt to find a new route to the east. This was a typical government project.

The first Franch explorer to reach Canada was Jacques Cartier, later immortalized in the popular song "Frare Jacques". All the French explorers landed at the Gaspe peninsula because it was so picturesque. They planted the flag of France, and promptly named the place New Scotland.

The first English explorer to reach Canada was John Cabot, but he forgot to bring a flag. By the time he went back for it, he was

turn over

too late to claim anything but his pension. Henry Hudson was the next great English explorer, and he was still looking for India. Hudson sailed into a large body of water and proved that it was a mistake. He moved to New York and later to Michigan where he assembled motor cars and both became extinct.

Meanwhile, Champlain was cruising down the river and worked his way through the St. Lawrence Seaway, as it was known in those days. He had the usual French idea of starting a colony with the help of his wife. The king of France thought so much of the idea that he sent ships with cargoes of brides. This was the golden age of Canadian longshoring.

Eventually, French fur traders paddling down river started meeting English fur traders paddling up-river, and both sides realized there weren't enough gullible Indians to go around. The result was a French campaign of pillaging English forts. Where there was no fort for the French to pillage, the British built one. The war went on for more years than anyone cares to remember, owing to the long distances the armies had to march to meet defeat. The British troops were led by General Wolfe who had been carefully trained in the British military art of losing every battle but the last one.

Noticing that the capital of Canada kept jumping back and forth from Quebec to Toronto every four years, Queen Victoria ordered that it should be nailed down at Ottawa. The Canadian Government accepted her decision, since it was the only time Her Majesty had given Canada any capital without charging interest. Ottawa combined the respectability of being in Ontario, with the desirability of one being able to get into Quebec before the bars closed.

Sir John A. MacDonald gave birth to a notion that all the colonies should unite into one confederation. Some rumblings occurred in the Atlantic. However, MacDonald pressed his union suit with vigor; At last, he had everyone concerned around a large table and informed them that, by the grace of Her Majesty, they were all fathers -- the Fathers of Confederation. To celebrate the occasion, all the new fathers crossed their legs and had their picture taken. The date of this historic occasion was July 1, 1867, and up until two years ago, this was considered by many to be the only date in Canadian History.

One by one, the other colonies in Canada joined Confederation, just as soon as they could see their way clear to getting more out of it than they were putting into it.

Around this time, other colonies became restless and they dumped a shipload of tea into Boston Harbour. This led to the American Revolution, and also explains how Americans make tea. Before the colonies had been restless very long, under George Washington, they

noticed that Canada was closer for attack than Mother England, and the going was drier under foot. As usual, the red coats were a better target than the green mountain boys from Vermont, so that once again the British were obligated to advance backwards, until the fleet arrived. Backed by the British fleet, Lord Carleton chanced the Americans back across the border and became the hero who saved Canada from independence.

The War of 1812 was caused by land-hungry Americans who looked west and saw savage Indians, looked north and saw peaceful Canadians and therefore set out to shoot Canada free. A few Canadians and Indians under General Brock chose to fight for continued tyranny, which proved a nasty shock for those members of the American force who had been promised only a military parade through attractive countryside, and a favourable rate of exchange on their dollar.

Before the Americans could rally, the War of 1812 was held over to 1813. For the Americans, 1813 was the worst year of the War of 1812, though not as bad as the following year. An expeditionary force attempted to surprise the Canadians at the Beaver Dams, but the Canadians had been warned by Laura Secord, who knew the beavers personally. The brave Canadian made her way along alone through twenty miles of pathless forest and past American sentries. But for this courageous action of Laura Secord, Canadians today would be eating Martha Washington chocolates.

By 1814 the British had defeated Napoleon in the last battle, and the inevitable fleet arrived in Canada. With their shipping and trade cut off, Washington burning, etc., the Americans really never attempted to liberate Canada again, until the invention of Coca-cola.

According to the Rush-Bagot Agreement, both sides in the war agreed on a border between the two countries, drawn so that no matter where train or bus passengers crossed it, immigration men would be able to wake them up in the middle of the night.

Saskatchewan, which hadn't had its rebellion yet, was resentful. The half-breeds were self-conscious about losing their land, and sent for Louis Riel, who was making a comeback in the States. After being hanged earlier in Winnipeg, Riel was elected to Parliament, but was disqualified on the grounds that, being deceased, he was only eligible for the Senate. This left Riel bitter towards the Government, and he seized the opportunity to lead a rebel force in a running retreat from law and order. Riel was caught again and hanged in Regina. This time it took. He never ran for public office again.

Trapped in the middle of Canada couches the Province of Saskatchewan. This is the place where east meets west and both go in different directions for a good time. What we forget is that from the prairies come most of the bread and meat on our tables, as well as most of the cars on our pedestrians.

Turn over

The growing of wheat is a difficult task, and without going into all the details and joining all the marches, it is sufficient to point out that the old fashioned plough may be used for preparing the ground for wheat that produces ordinary bread, but for pre-sliced loaves, it is necessary to employ a disc harrow.

Saskatchewan is distinguished from all other provinces on the map by its good straight borders. All other provinces have a crooked side as any Saskatchewanian will gladly tell you. Since it has no snow-capped mountains and is infested with small branch offices, Saskatchewan has always felt sensitive about its appearance. Thousands of ex-Saskatchewanians, living in every part of Canada, stoutly defend the beauties of their home province, without making any immediate plans to move back to it.

Saskatchewan is a twelve-letter Indian word meaning whatever you most prefer it to mean. Besides having this Indian sign on it, Saskatchewan suffers from the remarkable names of its principal towns -- Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Swift Current -- and Saskatchewan's largest city is Regina, which inconveniences gophers for an area of several square miles. Regina enjoys the distinction of being a self made city, having erected all its own scenery, including a large artificial lake in which residents can drown just as easily as if they lived on the coast.

The arts in Canada have been flourishing. The Group of Seven has been succeeded by the Group of Eleven -- a 57% increase in less than a generation. Despite the temporary set-back of Canadian verse, when the Canadian National Railway painted the walls of its wash-rooms, poetry in the country continues to thrive.

As for the theatre, huge temples have been erected in Toronto, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, and are under construction in Regina. These have opened the Golden Age of Souvenir Programmes. As never before, Canadians are anxious to be seen at the theatre -- some even go inside where the seats are. Other countries are producing better plays, but Canada is second to none in distinguished inter-missions.

Canada is growing. This country has the highest birth-rate of all the industrialized nations. Either that, or it has the lowest birth-rate of all the backward nations. Whichever way you look at it -- Canada is the land of opportunity.

Editor's note :

The author of this article is anonymous to us, but to him we are most grateful for this article. Thank you.

A sign in front of a church said: "If you are through with sin, come to our Wednesday evening prayer meeting."

Someone scribbled underneath: "If you are not, then call Bradshaw 8-999."

If a collector is fortunate, once in a lifetime he will obtain a item for his collection that makes it all worth while. The reason for this high esteem may differ with the individual, but the feeling is there.

Not long ago, the knife drawn on the edge of this page was being used to slaughter animals on the farm. The person using the knife was the original owner, and had brought it with him after the war.

When a collector friend of mine first saw the knife, it was rusted, the grip had wood rot, and the overall condition had much to be desired.

The knife changed hands, and my friend had the good fortune to work with an expert in metals, etc., who in due course restored the knife to the museum-piece that it now is.

While the knife was being restored, I was able to do some trading on it, and after some time, settlement was reached and I became the happy owner.

It's history is interesting - Made from a captured Russian Cossacks saber during 1944, it was one of several made for an SS unit by a member of their outfit - The "handyman" would charge a couple of "crocks" or whatever, and by supplying a sword or bayonet, you received a knife in about two days time.

The skull, ribs and SS insignia are brass on a burled hemlock grip. Each owner would have his regimental number placed on the back of the blade. In this case, it was erased at the time of restoration - on request of the veteran.

Of the knives that were made, it would seem that this is the sole survivor, making it the only one in the world.

With some luck, I will one day get to talk to the veteran that owned the knife. Who knows what enlightening information could develop from that?

S G C A MEETING

EVERY SECOND FRIDAY OF THE
MONTH.

SEE YOU THERE.





To me , Dad was an "old sweat".
To the girls, was an old "sweet".



"Don't move, Harry-----"



If you happen to find yourself in the vicinity of Toronto, Ontario, take in the Toronto Gun Collectors Association Gun Show. It is being held on September 27, 1970 at the Crosby Memorial Arena, Unionville Ontario. General admission is 50 cents, tables \$1.00 .

The Identification Department of the Regina City Police is the Local Registrar of firearms in Regina. They are prepared to handle all the affairs connected with owning, transporting and transferring of restricted weapons. All this is done on a Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM.

The S.G.C.A. is presently making arrangements to solve the "off hours" wheeling and dealing which occur during the Regina Gun Shows. The Possibility of having a Registrar at the Show for a period on one or both days is not that remote.

If anyone feels that a trip to the R.C.M.P. Detachment will solve their problem is in for a rude awakening. The R.C.M.P. will not handle the affairs which are in the Regina City Police jurisdiction.

The membership will be kept informed of the arrangements arrived at prior to the next Regina Gun Show.

The summer loafing is over and we are back to having the SGCA general meetings every second Friday of each month. The meetings are held at Saskatchewan House in Regina.

Don't forget to bring some trading junk. If you don't have any trading junk, bring some money and I'll sell you some.

SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

GUN SHOW

LLOYDMINSTER SASK.

DATE

SEPTEMBER 26th and 27th 1970

TIME

Doors open on Sept 26th 8:30 AM

Public admitted at 1:00 PM

PLACE

Lloydminster Colosseum,

Bring your trading and displaying items, it's a combined
show for Saskatchewan and Alberta, bound to be a BIG ONE.

WHO IS PROTECTING YOUR FAMILY AND PROPERTY FROM INTRUDERS WHILE YOU'RE AWAY?



DON'T LET THIS HAPPEN TO YOU.

On page eight of the March 1970 issue of Gun Talk we mentioned that Mr. E.H. Jalbert of National Alarms And Patrol was preparing a list of alarm systems that he would supply to SGCA members at his cost price. He now has that information available for any interested member.

He can now supply Motion Detectors at about \$260.00, and open or closed circuit alarm systems from \$60.00 up. The cheapest system employs the car burglar alarm system converted for home use. Another system is the Residential Alarm System., for about \$124.00. This system has the control panel which permits additions of all types. It is more efficient and certainly more effective.

SGCA suggests that anything is better than nothing, and if cost is a major factor the less sophisticated system will provide a certain amount of protection. Mr. Jalbert is willing to supply information, equipment or an entire installation.

WEAPONS REPORTED STOLEN TO R.C.M.P.
CRIME INDEX SECTION -- REGINA

.38 Calibre Smith & Wesson Military Police Special Revolver,
 Serial # C848506.

.38 Calibre Smith & Wesson R.C.M. Police Service Revolver,
 Serial # 316989.

Double Barrel Remington Shotgun, 1886 Decoration.

What is the R.C.M.P. CRIME INDEX SECTION?

from the book The Mounties
 by Jo McDonald

National Police Services are maintained by the RCMP to help all police forces in Canada. These services are provided by the Fingerprint Section, Crime Index, Firearms Registration Section, the RCMP Gazette and the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratories.

The Fingerprint Section, one of the oldest fingerprint bureaus in the world, is a universe in itself, with a master fingerprint file of every known criminal in Canada.

The Crime Index Section is virtually a "Who's Who" of criminals, showing physical characteristics, known habits, mannerisms and peculiarities. Much crime detection is founded on the idea that the criminal usually follows the same pattern. Up-to-date books are kept on safe-breakers, drug-traffickers and bank robbers. There is a Tire Tread Book and a photographic gallery of Canadas most wanted faces.

The Fraudulent Cheque Section opens the world of handwriting. Other sections are the, Scenes of Crime Section, Single Fingerprint Section, Firearms Registration Section, Photographic Section, Parole Section, which deals with convicted persons released from prisons, and the RCMP Gazette.

The Gazette is a monthly confidential police publication providing information on recent cases, "Wanted Notices", missing persons, criminals released from prison, deportees, and provides lists of deceased criminals and new aliases of known criminals.

BOOK REVIEW

The Mounties by Jo McDonald

Within this book you will trace the famous "Riders of the Plains" from their beginning to the present time. It contains 96 pages, 164 photographs, 23 of which are colored and four maps. \$4.00.

SALES

TRADES

WANTS

WANTED

N.W.M.P. and R.N.W.M.P. items, books, badges, guns, photos, paintings etc.

Max Mirau,
179-5th N.E.,
Swift Current, Sask.

WANTED

Winchester - model 1900 single shot 22. Also Winchester model 61- 22WRF. Let me know what you have and what you want for it.

Q. M. Swanson,
Box 8,
Keeler, Sask.

WANTED

Empty brass in calibres; 50-70, 45-70, 32 shot shells (empty) also 28 gauge empties. If anyone has any American .577 Snider shells, I'd like to hear about them even if they are not for sale.

Dale Friesen,
65-2nd Ave, S.E.,
Swift Current, Sask.

WANTED

Smith and Wesson's, especially engraved models, .32 and .35 calibre, Autos. in Smith and Wesson, also original catalogues.

Roy Helfrich,
Box 65,
Flaxcombe, Sask.

WANTED

The old Enfield muzzle loaders prior to the Snider-Enfield.

John Harold,
16 Hawthorne Cres.,
Regina, Sask.

WANTED

Your ad in this ad space, no charge. Alls that it will cost you is a 6 cent stamp, a chunk of paper and an envelope plus about three feet of pencil led and five minutes. Write to:

Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Assn.,
P. O. Box 1334,
Regina, Sask.

WANTED

Military Medals, edged weapons, will pay cash or will trade guns.

Rene Gaudry,
4408 2nd Ave. North,
Regina, Sask.

When in Regina visit MONTY'S SUPPLIES for best bargans.

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Regina, Sask.

WANTED

Model 1886 Winchester rifles.

R. C. Hill,
Box 219,
Miami, Manitoba.

For Sale

33

Duch Vickers Luger, very good to fine condition, full details on request, color Polaroid photo for \$1.00, refundable. What offers?

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R. R. 3,
Sudbury, Ontario.

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Montreal, Quebec.

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1940 vintage RCMP uniform, scarlet, brown, fatigue tunics with blue and gold trousers. Complete with insignia, buttons and badges. Two complete holsters with belts.

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Regina, Sask.

For Sale

At cost price - Burglar Alarm System. Free information available. Write or phone:

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Regina, Sask.

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34 * * * HANDGUN SPECIALS FOR COLLECTORS * * *

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Bayard cal. .32 acp pistol	24.50
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Colt double action cal. .38 S & W revolver	49.50
Colt (Pocket) cal. .32 acp pistol model 1903	49.50
Colt police positive special cal. .38 S & W	69.50
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1910 & 1922	29.50
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Without rear sight.....	162.50
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NOTE: A special 10% discount may be deducted for members of S.G.C.A.

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35

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Lightweight percussion shotguns -28 ga. sporter stock ...	(19.50	
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S.G.C.A.

Sask. Gun Collectors Assoc.
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